

tence of a seborrhœa oleosa, the degree of hyperplasia of the horny lining of the follicular duct, and the completeness or incompleteness of the keratinization of the horny layer.

ETIOLOGY.—The disease is met with at all ages, but the period between 15 and 35 is that during which the greater number of cases are developed. The sexes are probably equally liable, but women more often seek relief.

Heat and moisture favor development and extension, and therefore we meet with the disease most frequently in those who perspire freely, who wear tight-fitting, close-textured hats and caps, who often wet the hair and scalp with plain water, who pass through the barber's hands and fail to disinfect the head afterwards, and, lastly, those who are brought into close personal contact with individuals in whom the disease already exists. It has been repeatedly observed that the marriage of a person possessing a healthy scalp and skin with one suffering from even the milder grade of the disease (dry dandruff, for instance) may be followed by the more or less rapid infection of the healthy partner.

Unna claims that he has found a mulberry coccus constantly present in the diseased tissues and that inoculations with it produce vesiculation, redness and subsequent baldness. Sabouraud fathers the statement that the micro-organism of seborrhœic eczema is the same as that of alopecia areata. These claims have received no corroboration.

The recognition and proper treatment of eczema seborrhœicum are of very considerable importance, not only because of the disfigurement or discomfort incidental to its different grades, but also for the very good reason that it, and it alone, is responsible for over 80% of all cases of premature baldness. Elliott's analysis of 234 consecutive cases of alopecia prematura, met with in private practice, is as follows:

Alopecia Areata.....	8
Congestion of brain.....	1
Excessive intellectual work.....	4
Syphilis.....	2
Prolonged neuralgia.....	3
Anæmia, neurasthenia and debility....	3
Scarlatina and Typhoid fever.....	4
Idiopathic.....	2
Alopecia from purely local causes.....	207 or 88.46%

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Every one of these 207 cases due to purely local causes manifested some grade of eczema seborrhœicum, *i.e.*, the clinical phenomena were such as were known as pityriasis capitis, alopecia pityrodes and seborrhœa sicca, or, progression to a higher intensity having taken place, there were associated with the appearances mentioned more or less extensive areas or circumscribed patches of redness covered with scales or crusts, and often presenting evidences of weeping. The majority of cases displayed only the symptoms belonging to alopecia pityrodes and seborrhœa sicca, but many had, in addition to scalp symptoms, manifestations of the disease